

ESTABLISHED AUGUST 24, 1852.

The Intelligencer.

no. 25 and 27 fourteenth street.

The Mountville rolling mill has passed into the hands of a new company—a Pittsburgh organization—by whom it will be reorganized and put in immediate effective operation, ready for operation on or before the 1st of July. They expect to run it in the most profitable manner.

A most timely and refreshing rain and thunder storm visited this city and vicinity yesterday evening. There had been a long period of drought, and the rain was a most welcome relief. The rain fell in heavy showers, and the wind was from the west.

We record the death of another old citizen this morning, in the person of Mr. Charles Prager, who was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 7th of June, 1799, and came to Wheeling in 1841. He was first in the employ, as a salesman, of the house of Mendel & Harbort, afterwards with J. C. Harbort, and later with Harbort & Harbort. He was a faithful employee in the service of all these houses, possessing the fullest confidence of the proprietors and their customers. While his walk in life was comparatively a humble career, yet it was followed by him in strict propriety of that golden sentiment that teaches "as well your part, there all the honor lies."

He was a straight-forward, sober and industrious man, always at his post and thoroughly reliable.

STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

Annual Session at Parkersburg. Yesterday opened very encouragingly.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., May 31. (Special to the Intelligencer.)

The State Sabbath School Convention met in the Methodist Church South, and the opening prayer was made by Rev. Geo. C. Wilding. The night session was successful. Sunday school work in West Virginia was fully discussed by Rev. Pricker, Carter, Whiteley and Peters. There was a large attendance.

CONKLING, 35.

WHICH IS NOT QUITE A MAJORITY.

The First Ballot for Senators Taken at Albany Without Result—Some Comments of the New York Press—The Caucus Abandoned.

New York, May 31.—The *Telegram* Albany special says that from the appearance of things at this moment a prolonged session seems inevitable. It would be no surprise to any one who understands the situation if balloting went on till the 4th of July or after. The half breeds are quite as determined as the stalwarts, and unless compromise is reached it is impossible to see the way out of the present tangle.

When Conkling, Platt, Arthur and the rest failed to come up Sunday night the half breeds who were here exclaimed: "We told you so!"

"They won't come back again for they're afraid." A leading State officer who was standing by said: "I tell you these men don't know Conkling. He didn't enter this contest without fully appreciating what he was to meet, and he didn't go into it to be beaten. Mr. Conkling is a candidate and he will win."

An Assemblyman who spent Sunday with Gen. Arthur, said: Conkling is in this race to stay, and if you knew the points that I know you would agree with me that his election can't be prevented, and that it will be without Democratic help, too. It's all nonsense to talk about Conkling being a weakling. A friend of Conkling was heard to say to-day that Conkling means to make and hold a deadlock, and in the fall elections make a personal canvass of the State more complete than he has ever yet made. By this means he might have an even chance of being able to secure a Legislature that would re-elect him in January next. Success, achieved in such a contest, would lift him to the highest pinnacle in American political history, and put him in the field as

THE WINNING CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION IN 1881.

Mr. Platt said to a reporter this morning: "I think our prospects for election are more than good. I believe we shall go back to Washington."

The Post's Albany special says: The anti-Conklingites will attempt no concentration until after the Conkling vote melts away. In such a case it is probable that the Administration men may have eighty-one votes, and may elect two candidates, although it is yet

TOO EARLY TO PREDICT any such result. Mr. Carpenter says the Conkling iron clad voters will stay by him to the end. Senator Robertson says he would not be surprised if an actual election had before the week is over. The *Express* says that should the deadlock continue until the end of next week an adjournment will take place, and the Governor is quoted as saying that he will not reconvene the Legislature, but let the dispute be settled at the polls.

OUT OF THE RACE.

Cornell Declines, and Conkling Conceded to be Defeated. Out of the Contest—Electric Expected Tomorrow.

New York, May 31.—Governor Cornell has written a letter declining to be a candidate for United States Senator, to be presented to the Legislature to-morrow. An agent of the New York Associated Press, at Albany, telegraphs that to-night it is universally conceded that Conkling is entirely out of the race, and that gentlemen who have been closeted with the leaders for hours had no hesitancy in admitting that it was but a question of time candidates the party should select to meet unanimity among the Republicans. Cornell and Dewey are named as gentlemen here on every side, but the letter of declination it is believed puts an end to that combination. Some are urging forward the names of Cornell and Crowsley. The latter was Platt's antagonist at the former election.

The *Tribune's* Albany special says: The best political judges here are inclined to look for the election of two Republican Senators before the legislature adjourns, and the Democrat who was yesterday swimming on bladders in the summer sea of glory, finds himself stranded to-day on the hard probability that the next legislature will not be consulted regarding the successors to Conkling and Platt.

To-morrow's ballot will be watched with great interest. If Platt should lose any of the votes he had to-day it will be only reasonable to expect a choice of Senator before the end of the week. Judge Robertson said to-day that after to-day's disclosure of Platt's weakness he should look for the election of one Senator on Thursday. On the other hand, some members expect to-morrow's ballot to be much like that of to-day, except for a probable concentration of the Administration men, and do not expect a marked change, if there should be only one ballot. The practical abolition of the caucus, which has taken place, raises a new difficulty for the year 1881, and the caucus of 64 votes would nominate and thus secure the election in a ballot. Without a caucus 81 votes must be had to effect an election, and it is easy to understand that this will be uphill work for almost any man, unless there is a genuine stampede for the Administration man said yesterday that he thought when any candidate received 65 votes that that would settle the matter and that the rest would follow immediately.

CONKLING WILL NOT WITHDRAW.

Ex-Marshal Payn said to a *Tribune* correspondent who asked him if Conkling would withdraw, "Oh no, his friends could not allow him to withdraw if he wanted to."

"You don't still think he can be elected?" "Yes, I do. Conkling will run, and I tell you something. Put down this prophecy and remember it. If Conkling is beaten the Republican party will have won its last victory in State and nation. His defeat would mean the end of the State for the past fifteen years. He made the last two Republicans single handed and alone."

A PIECE OF HISTORY.

In the Light of Which Conkling will have Less Sympathy than Before.

New York, May 31.—A Washington dispatch to the *Times* says: There is an interesting piece of history in relation to the contest between Conkling and the Administration which should be made known. On the day following that on which the President sent Robertson's name to the Senate it was known beyond a doubt that Conkling and other representatives of New York were greatly dissatisfied. On that day two members of the cabinet called upon the President and suggested a conference should be held between the President and the two New York Senators on the other. The President accepted the suggestion and set apart the evening for an interview. The two members of the cabinet made arrangements, as they thought, with the Vice President and two Senators for a conference, and it was understood it should take place at 1:30 at the White House. Afterward, Conkling demurred and refused to go to attend his companions were willing to attend. On this account the interview did not take place.

WASHINGTON.

Decisions of Importance by the Court of Claims—Mrs. Garfield Convalescing—Prospective Movements of the President—Notes.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—Under orders from the War Department General Post was standing troops at the most accessible points for service cases, a war with the Ute Indians, when their removal under the Ute treaty is to be consummated. Care will be taken that no movements of the troops likely to excite the Indians will be made.

An effort will be made to remove the complaint made by tobacco dealers all over the country that the stamps furnished by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing are of an inferior quality, and almost worthless. A committee from the Treasury Department has been directed to visit the Bureau, and see how the defects can be removed.

The circulation of the standard silver dollar from the treasury vaults has practically stopped altogether. During the fall and early winter there was quite a demand for this coin for the purpose of moving the crops. That demand stopped when the crop movement was over, and since the first of January last there has been no call for silver. All of the dollars that have been coined since that date remain in the treasury. Further than this some silver in circulation has found its way back into the vaults. The amount outstanding has actually decreased. Coinage at the rate of a little over \$2,000,000 a month goes steadily on.

The Court of Claims, to-day, overruled the petition of the Union Pacific Railroad company to be allowed additional compensation for the carrying of the mails in the standing mail cars. The rate was fixed at the rate of a little over \$2,000,000 a month goes steadily on.

The additional National bank circulation issued during May is \$3,342,070. The amount surrendered and destroyed was \$1,745,917, showing an increase in the circulation during the month of \$1,596,153. The net increase in National bank notes for the month of May is \$1,596,153. The decrease of legal tender notes on deposit during May, for the purpose of retiring the National bank circulation, is \$720,417. The increase during the year ending June 1st, is \$1,571,239; amount on deposit for this purpose \$35,244,559. The amount of National bank notes outstanding June 1st, 1881, is \$35,062,483. The largest amount ever issued for circulation of the National gold bank, not included in the above, is \$1,099,225.

In the Court of Claims to-day in the case of the United States vs. the United States, in which the plaintiffs had previously secured judgment for \$300,000 against the Government for torts committed during the war, the court set aside the judgment on account of fraud.

In the case of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. vs. the United States, in which the court had given judgment for the company for \$40,000, both parties appealing and the Supreme Court having sent back the case with a mandate, the Court of Claims to-day gave judgment for the company for \$291,117. The suit was for money due on account of carrying mail.

Mrs. Garfield has been entirely free from fever since Saturday, and is rapidly convalescing.

The President will soon remove his family to the Soldiers' Home for the summer.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

Phenomenally Played Last Night in London.

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Terrific Storms in Texas.

GALVESTON, May 31.—A special from Waco to the *News* says: A fearful hail storm visited the south of McLaurin and the north part of Ball counties on Saturday night. A number of farm houses were torn down. One lady was killed and two men badly hurt. Near Crawford several houses were unroofed.

A Dallas special says a violent wind and rain storm swept over that city last night. The rain fell in torrents, flooding the streams. Trinity river is rising rapidly, and it is expected will overflow the banks. The *News* special reports wind, rain and hail, and says that the storm was in many instances totally destroying the fruit and seriously injuring the corn, cotton and wheat crops.

A New York special says a hurricane visited Taylor Saturday evening which lasted forty minutes. No lives were lost. It is reported that a number of houses were blown down. The Christian Church was blown from its foundation. The Catholic Church and the Old Fellows Hall were totally wrecked. Nearly all the barns and out houses were demolished. Scarcely a house in town escaped. Some were blown down, and trees and trees uprooted for miles around.

The interests of the Mississippi Valley.

St. Louis, May 31.—A movement is being set on foot by leading members of the Merchants' Exchange and other business men of the city to hold a convention in St. Louis, some time during the coming autumn, for the purpose of discussing the material interests of Mississippi Valley, to which leading Congressmen and other representative men of the West will be invited.

Quite a number of prominent gentlemen of this city, members of both leading political parties, have organized what is to be known as the Civil Service Reform Association of Missouri, on a plan similar to societies in the East, and will elect officers in a few days.

Col. J. W. Paxamora has resigned the Presidency of the St. Louis Cotton Company, which he has held for the past eight years or since the organization was formed. He has devoted himself wholly to the building of the system of narrow gauge railroads in Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, with which he has been identified since the inauguration of the enterprise, and of which he is largely an owner.

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